MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

From Our Own Correspondent.
WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 20, 1854. Important developments disclose the fact that the Nebracks bill is a plot of Southern disunionists, and that Teomis and Stephens are at the bottom of it. Douglas and the President are but their instruments. Further disclosures will be forthcoming.

Mr Mancy, said to a "Soft" Member that the President

expected his (Marcy's) friends would support the Nebraska bill. The Member replied that he was willing to go any where for Mr. Marcy, but he could not, consistently with his own feelings, go to the devil-that to support the Nebraska bill was equivalent to going to his Satanic Majesty. He recommended that the President had better use his influence with Mesers Kurrandon and Monnison of New-Hampshire, and that Cushino abould talk to Banks of Massachusetts, the three being dead against the bill.

We have to night one of the severest snow-storms that has visited this place for many years

AXXIIID CONGRESS..... FIRST SESSION.

SENATE ... WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 20, 1854.

Numerous petitions against the Nebruska bill were presented from New York, Pennsylvania, New Jorsey, Onio,
Marsachusetts, Illinois and Vermont.
Mr. JOHNSON introduced a bill to establish three Indian Territories west of Arkansas. He said the bill had
been prepared with great care, and with a view of answering the perplexing ougstion as to what was to become of been prepared with great care, and with a view of answering the perplexing question as to what was to become of the Indians. It proposed to give them a kind of government which would promote their civilization, and encourage them to become citizens of the United States, and to ultimately be admitted to the right of self-government. The tribes and parts of tribes monitoned in the bill were the only one on this continuate with whom the experiment could be tried. If it falled with them, it would be a total feature.

Mr. BENJAMIN reported a bill making appropriations or improving the mouths of the Massissippi, and asked

for ingraving the mouths of the Alassisippi, and asked that it be considered.

Mr. STUART objected. He would object to all separate hills for particular weeks. He wanted a general hill for all proper River and Harbor works. To not on separate measures would be to defeat them of, and thus abanden the whole system of River and Harbor improvements. If the House did not soon act on a general hill, he would insist upon the Senate teking up the matter.

Mr. BELL agreed with the Senator.

Mr. BELL agreed with the Senator.

Mr. BELL agreed with the Senator.

Motion not agreed to.

A committee of conference was ordered on the bill for the relief of the suffering troops of the San Francisco.

The Nebraska bill was then taken up.

Mr. PETTIT read a dispatch announcing the arrival of the Baltie with the intelligence that a general war in Europe was inevitable, and thanked Providence that this nation did not share in the horrid catastrophe. The day without was gloomy and lowering, and it might be supposed that the observations would partake something of the character of the elements, but he was not a man of passion or projudice. He yielded to nothing but the stem dictates of duty, and consequently the weather would have no influence upon him. What was his duty! It was a duty toward the States collectively and individually, and to their people, and it became him is discharging that duty to consult the peace and harmony of the whole nation, and do what was in his power to preserve a perfect equality not only of the States, but of their people. There was but one provision, and that one was the repeal of the Missouri Comprensive. The other provision, which gave to the people of the tarritories full power to legislate on nil subjects, in

do what was in his power to preserve a perfect equality not only of the States, but of their people. There was but one provision in the bill which seemed to meet with any opposition, and that one was the repeal of the Missouri Compressive. The other provision, which gave to the people of the territories full power to legislate on all subjects, in cluding Slavery, did nothing but what appeared to him right and proper. The provision resurving to Congress the power to revise and disapprove the acts of Territorial legislation be could not support, and would at the proper time move to strike it out. The Territorial legislation be could not support, and would at the proper time move to strike it out. The Territorial were the cam mon property, the common domain of all the States and all their people by equality of right and title. Shall they be given up to the possession of the North or the South to the exclusion of one or other? Shall Congress say to the North, you may go there, and to the South, you shall not? He hoped not. Such an act of injustice he trusted would not be perpetrated. There would be gross injustice in excluding any of them. There was no objection on the part of any to giving the people of the Territories full prover over the social and personal rights of the white man, and yet there was an objection in some minds to giving thom any power over the more sacred rights of the negrous. Who was so well able to judge of the wasts and requirements of these people as themselves? Cortainly not Congress. To say that this opposition was on the ground fust all negroes going to Territories might be free was propositions. They never could be fee anywhere. The listicity of the world had shown that no two races could exist in one land upon the same terms of equality and that one must be subordinate. It was so declared from a high to the power was propositions to the context of the subordinate of the provision of the people was a subordinate. It was so doctared from a high to does not subordinate to the other. When t

formed, idiotic, lunatic, insane were not his equals. The slaves at the South, whose volume of brain was one third that of other men, were not his equals. The negroes in the free States, or upon the burning sands of Africa, were not his equals. The negroes in the free States, or upon the burning sands of Africa, were not his equals. The negroes in the free States, or upon the burning sands of Africa, were not his equals. The negroes in the free States of Russia, who bowed and eringed before the Autocrat, and would widingly lick their master's spittle, were not his equality lick their master's spittle, were not his equals, if Senators believed these to be born free and equal, he spurned the equality. There might senatorises be political equality, but that was created by law; but there was no such thing as moral, social, or mental equality. No law could establish this. The higher law of the Senator from New York could not command an equality in these things. Would Senators place themselves on a meral equality with the man who lightly wallowed in the gatter? If they would, he would not. Were all men upon that social equality that Senators would sak them to their parlors and admit them to the company of their wives and daughters? If not, then where was the social equality? Some man sail; he would. He was not on an equality with those who were forever preaching of catechisms and creeds of which he knew preaching of catechisms and creeds of which he knew preaching of the and the laws and tell, if they had the sourage to say so. When he said that all men were not some free and equal, and that there is no such thing as soial, moral, mental, or physical equality among mon. God himself florbade it. In his theorney He created kings, princes, priests and subordinates; and he spoke as having but the recorded will of God ween he doelared fourth so eloquently by the Senator from Irvas, over the hard face of the poor Indians, fell upon his car as alie havely because the tribus of which he spoke as having

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 20, 1854.

Mr. LATHAM, from the Committee of Public Leads, teporated the Senate bill for the extension of the prographion privilege to California. He said, by the act of March, 1853, pre-imption rights were given on unsurveved lands in California for a period of one year.

This right will cease to exist near March, and the same extensive which induced Congress to pass the act still extens. This bill peased the Senate unanimously, and is acread to by the Committee on Public Lands, unanimously. It will be several years before the public lands in California can be surveyed. Unless some such provision as this shall be passed all permanent settlements will come for the time being.

The bill extense pre-invition for two years, during which fourth so eloquently by the Senator from fexes, over the hard fate of the poor ludians, fell upon his car as idia words, because the tribes of which he spoke as having been removed from their old homes and fireddes, were not futured in this Territory at all, and therefore not to be disturbed. He saw no violation of plighted faith in this bill. The Indians now had homes given to thom in exchange for other lands. This bill proposed that when they desired it the Government should give them a fair price for their lands. If he sold a farm to one man, and some years after went to that man and told him that if he would give him a fair price feel it he would give him a fair price feel it he would give him a fair price feel it he would not

The bill extense pre-mption for two years, during which time it is presumed the lands can be surveyed. Out of over \$10.000,000 of acres of land there, \$2,000,000 acres are mineral land.—\$0.000,000 cannot be irrigated, and therefore cannot be cultivated, leaving but \$20.000,000 capable of cultivation. Ten or twelve uniform of these are claimed by Spanish grants. The bill was passed, with trilling change for other lands. This bill proposed that when they desired it the Government should give them a fair price for their lands. If he sold a farm to one man, and some years after went to that man and told him that if he would not consider himself as disturbing the possession or little of his dends, or as imposching the possession or little of his beinds, or as imposching his own warranty doed, by expressing a willingness to repurchase if the other party would sell. He denied the accuracy of the interpretation placed by Mr. Everett on the words of Mr. Webster, when he said there was not a foot of territory belonging to the United States, whose character as regarded freedom or Slavery, was not fixed by some irrepealable law, as meaning by mind the Missouri compact was an agreement made by two parties compact the to make it. Missouri was not a party to the compact the following on the said and to lecause he wished to have an opportunity of undertaining the statements of the Secretary. It on investigation lecause he wished to desire the subject, so that a proper and cortex of the wished to desire the subject, so that a proper and cortex was not fixed by the North and the South. It was a whole body feeming one branch or the

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Government. There was no power in Congress to make a compact between the North and the South. Mr. Webster was never guilty of the absurdity of styling it a compact between the North and the South. Mr. Webster referred not to the Missouri Compromise but to that groat law of nature which had placed natural boundaries to slavery by its regulation of climate and self, to those productions to which alone slave labor could be profitably explied. Where those productions could not be califyrated Slavery would not go, and where they could be cultivated Slavery would not go, and where they could be cultivated it would find its way. New England would never have abolished Slavery it its soil was suited to the profitable growth of cotton and rice. As to the question of power of Cougress to exclude or introduce Slavery into the territories, he had made a speech in which he asserted this power; though then as well as now, he considered it like many other powers, to be exercised pradently, wisely, and with a just sense of equality among all the States and people. Some time after, when he was in private life in Indiana, and not here to defend binself, the Senator from Michigan took occasion to comment upon that speech, and to allude to him in no very complimentary terms. When he read that speech of the Senator, its terms burned a little in his breast, and though until then hence had any aspiration to a seat in the Senator, its terms burned as fittle in his breast, and though until then hence had any aspiration a seat in the Senator, its terms burned as little in his breast, and though until then hence had any aspiration a seat in the Senator, its terms burned as little in his breast, and though until then hence had any aspiration a seat in the Senator, its terms burned as little in his breast, and though all them into perpetual slavery if they chose, &c., &c. In his reply to this the Senator from Michigan said such doctrine was hetter suited to the Vega than the Wabaah. Like Sangrado the Senator first wrice a book, the Nicholes rect conclusion could be reached. He had introduced the bill to provide bounty land to soldiers and sailors engaged in the war of 1812 and other wars in which the country has been engaged, in obselience to the universal belief in Pennsly vania and other States that it was nothing but justice to those who in a personatime in our country a history gave their services at quite as great a sacrifice as their whe had received in a greater degree the bounty of G of ernment. The letter of the Secretary of the Interior in a

Peccing the motion the House was and Commerce to the Homestead bill.

Mr. NOBLE spoke on the Tonnage Dutles question. In reply to the several gentlemen who had spoken on the subject, he read from the messages of several of the President to show that the sentiments contained in them on

all those who used them, he must still persist, in them be cause howrote that book. The Senator reminded him of a witness, who swore in court that a horse was sixteen feet high, and though informed of his mistake, and that he meant doubtless sixteen hands high, said: "If I swore "to sixteen feet before, I'll severa to it now." To maintain his consistency, the Senator persisted in his error. He realled in detail to the criticisms by Mr. Case on his speech of I sis, and said that if his opinions then expressed as to the absolute power of Congress over the Territories were so abhorrent as to be esteemed by the American people as infamous he could only retort, as he could well do, that these of the Senator from Michigan have sunk so low in public estimation that neither contempt nor ridi

and high minded men not to do them such injustice? A colleague of his in the House (Mr. Mars) had opposed the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, though in his recent speech he declared that in 1838 he supported Mr. Cass on the declared that his his he supported Mr. Cass on the declared that Nicholson letter. That letter denied that Congress had any power, and took the position that the Missouri Compromise was unconstitutional. How his colleague of the House could support the Nicholson letter which declared the Missouri Compromise unconstitution, at and at the same time refuse to vote for the repeal of that unconstitutional Congromise, was something he could not understand. He did not regard Slavery, in the abstract, as any very proper and justinativition, but under the present circumstances be regarded it as uninearly beneficial to the magroes, injurious to the master. Slavery was to be the means of civilizing Africa. So far as longevity, health, and rapid increase of

people as infamous he could only retort, as he could well do, that these of the Senator from Michigan have sunk so low in public estimation that neither contempt nor ridicule comreach them. He then argued at length to show that Congress has the supreme sovereignty over the Territories, and could do with them as it pleased. Slavery was excluded by the earliest Congress from the Northwest Territory. It was excluded by the ordinance of 17-7, which ordinance was realismed by the first Congress under the Constitution, and that realismation was approved by Washington. He arraigned the Senator from Michigan, therefore, for questioning the wisdom and intelligence of the near who were in the first Congress under the Constitution, and of Washington, who approved the act. Acts of supreme power and sovereignty over the Territories were passed by Congress and approved from the day of Washington down to Polk. He referred to and quoted decisions in, Ohio, Missouri, Indiana, Louisiana and Hilmois sustaining the full force and validity of that ordinance, and of the power of Congress to suppress Slavery in that North-west Territory. That ordinance was a compact, and could only be rescinded by the consent of Congress and the States formed out of that Territory as Territory, but the exclusion applied to this day to the States formed out of that Territory as Territory, but the exclusion applied to this day to the States formed out of it. Stavery was excluded not only from that Territory as Territory, but the exclusion applied to this day to the States formed out of it. Stavery was excluded not only from that Territory as Territory, but the exclusion applied to this day to the States formed out of it. Stavery was excluded not only from that Territory as Territory, but the exclusion applied to this day to the States formed out of it. While he admitted the power of Congress, he had never by one word or line urged its exercise. To pass this bill would be to put ferever at rest the Stavery queritien, and basish it from the halls of Cong Mr. EWING alluded to the fact thus both here and claswhere Mr. Clay's name had been mentioned as the nuther of the Missouri Compactaise. So for from this, the measure did not even originate in the House of which Mr. Clay was a member. It was introduced by Sandor Thomas of Illinois. If it failed to accomplish its our possitives because the North obstinately opposed if. He road from speeches of Mr. Clay in support of those assertions. He thought it due to the distinguished deceased to protect his fame, though lumbly. He passed a glowing ealogy in that departed particl, and said his views were now prevented to uphold pernicious doctrines. Let his ashes rest in peace. Let factionists not pursue him to the grave and drag forth his bones as so much fuel to the dame which would consume this beautiful Republican fabric, and the hopes of the country.

Mr. CAMPBELL—Does the gentleman allude to me! Mr. EWING—Only to those who quoted his name in allude consume of their decirious.

Mr. EWING-Only to those who quoted his name in advocacy of their doctrines.

Mr. CAMPBELL-I can only say that no man was

art CASIFEELL—I can only say that no man was more devoted to Mr. Clay as a party leader than I.

Mr. EWING resumed—He had the atmost confidence in the people of the North. They are a patriotic, and he helived a calm and reasoning people. There was more than one evidence of this fact. He trusted and looked to them with confidence. He did not apprehend danger from these who live on excitational as a chancleon does on air, or a vimitie on blood, or from those who call Talestrade. them with confidence. He did not apprehend danger from these who live on excitament as a changle on does on hir or a varietie on blood, or from those who call Tabernache meetings. He did not see the storm cloud. He had not the vision to see the cloud as some would shape if. Said Hamlet to Polonius. "See yonder cloud, almost the "shape of a came!" "By the mass it is like a came!" Methinks it is like a wease!." "Much like a wease!" "Or like a whale. "Very like a whale. [Laughter] Mr. Ewing maintained that the line of 36 30 never was a compremise line. It was not constitutional for reasons which he stated. The Louislana territory was common property, and cemmon justice required it should be held for the bene in of all. He repeated, it was not a compromise because there was no concession in it to the South. It was but a hollow truce and gave both parties time to revail for a future contest. The North always repudiated it. In conclusion he advecated the settlement of the slavery question as declared in the Compremise of 1850 and as proposed in the Nebraska bill. They were called on in the capacity of legislators to establish territorial governments, and they must establish it on correct principles. The South does not threaten—they only demand and firmly assent their necessary rights for self defense.

The Committee rese and the bill which was considered at the commencement of proceedings, relative to have also the processing of it and our disposing our disposing of it and our disposing our disposin

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE. SENATE ... ALBANY, Monday, Feb 20, 1854.

To suppress the tradic in lotteries.
To exempt Flank Roads from taxation.
To incorporate the Ladies Home Missionary Society.
To incorporate the Albany Sixpenny Savings Bank.
Te incorporate the Atlantic and Pacific Transportation

Company.

The bill to incorporate Inland Navigation Companies was debated in Committee until the adjustment. ASSEMBLY.

Mr D. P. WOOD presented a petition for "Weman's Rights," which, after a debate, was referred to a Select Committee of seven, by a unanimous vote.

By Mr. BURNETT, for the punishment of assents with Against the bill to prevent the plea of usury in certain

tree negroes of Indians would be far better off if they were slaves. The Missouri Compromise or the line of is Jow was not the act of Mr. Clay. Under it Missouri was not admitted, but was denied admission. The real Missouri Compromise was the act of 1s21, which provided for her admission upon certain conditions. In framing nor Constitution Missouri provided against the immigration of free negroes into that State. Congress refused her admission. Mr. Clays panewa for this was the laughable act of legislation admitting Missouri into the Union upon the condition. This was the only compromise to which Missouri was a party. Her admission was not a price for the prohibition north of 3a deg. 30 min., for she was refused admission for eighteen months thereafter. The United States once sold Texas to the week, feeble Government of Spain, and after long trouble and travail put her back. Who doubted the power of Congress to sell Oregon and Washington to Nicholas of Russia, and thus onsign them to a slavery ten fold worse than that of African Slavery! Thoughthe power could not be denied, the expediency and propriety and justice of exercising it was another matter. Could not Congress now enter upon any public lands in States or Territories, and with a cordon of bayonets protect its oak for naval purposes, guard its minerals in the lowels of the earth, and drive of all persons. State authorities included, who would treapsas unon them? The States of the North west Territory were admitted only to equal political rights. No new State except Peans has ever been admitted on an equal footing with the old original thirteen as to its lands.

Mr. CANS said that there was much in the manner and language of the Senator which required a reply. The fire columbia do not only to equal political rights. No new State except Peans has ever been admitted on an equal footing with the old original thirteen as to its lands.

Mr. CANS said that there was much in the manner and language of the Senator and Admitted and Northern out as from a volcane. By Mr. MORRIS, for the better protection of holders of negotiable paper. Notices or mills.

To incorporate rural cometeries
To allow the Newtown and Flushing Plank Road Co. to
change the rates of toll.
To amend the act relating to pilots and pilotage in New-

York

BILLS INTRODUCED.

To amend the Brooklyn Fire Limits law.
To amend the charter of Brooklyn.

Ey Mr. BARKOW—To increase the number of Commistioners of Deeds in New York.

By Mr. SAVAGE, to provide for laying out the Park in
Sow York.

New York.

To authorize towns in Oncida, Madison, Chenango and Broome Counties to subscribe for stock in the Ution and Binchamton Railroad.

Mr. BENEDICT offered concurrent resolutions asking our Representatives in Congress for a modification of the tariff—to impose duties of 40 per cent on imported manufactured elegars. Adjourned.

THE BALTIC'S MAILS FOR THE EAST.

BOSTON, Monday, Feb. 20, 1854.

The European mails per the Baltic were received here
to night, quite unexpectedly.

MURDER
Baltimore, Monday, Peb. 20, 1854.
Patrick Murphy, while passing up Pacast, yesterday morning was shot from an Alley and died last night. The atial originated from a rivalry among Fire Companies.
We have no mail this morning south of Washington.

ANTI NEBRASKA MEETING AT SYRACUSE. ANTI-NEBRASKA MERTING AT STRACES.

Stracers, Menday, Feb. 20, 1834.

An anti Nebraska meeting was held here on Saturday night, Mayor McCarthy presiding. The attendance was large, and quite irrespective of party. Elequent speeches were made in opposition to the bill, and resolution passed remenstrating against the measure, because it permits the dedication to Slavery of territory our fathers consecrated forces to needer.

The County Canvassers report the official vote of On-riding on the proposed amendment to the Constitution in clation to the Canals, as follows: For the Amendment,

SINKING OF A STEAMER AND PROBABLE LOSS
OF LIFE
LOUISVILLE, Monday, Feb. 20, 1854.
This morning about 11 o'clock the steamer James Miles, from Cincinnati with a heavy eargo and two barges in tow, sunk on the Falls in Big Eddy, and will prove a total loss. The boat capsized, and the cabin broke off and went overboard. It is feared that many lives are lost. One of the barges was sunk. The steamer Frankin Pierce has gene to the each stance of the sufferers.

FATAL NATLEGAD ACCIDENT.

New Havey, Monday, Feb. 20, 1854.

The engine of the s o clock train from Waterbury, on the Nangetuck Railroad, ren off the track near Soymour, and plunged into the River. The engineer, James Marsh, was killed.

THE CANAL TOLLS

ALEAST, Monday, Feb. 20, 1854.

The Canal Beard meets on the 14th of March, to designate the Hanks to take deposits of Canal tells. THE AEGUMENTS FOR NEBRASKA STATED

AND REFUTED-SLAVERY TRIUMPHING.

Editorial Correspondence of The N.Y. Tribune. Washington, Saturday, Feb. 18, 1854. All that is said in favor of the repeal of the Missouri Compremise may be divided into three heads: 1st. The argument for it. 24. The excuse or apology for 1. 3d. What is intended to be accomplished by it.

Various Southern gentlemen have spoken and enlightened us fully on these three points. We have had set speeches from Budger, Stephens and Chase, and run-

en each of them, all within a few days, so that the whole story is before us. Stephens's speech in the House testerday was more explice and straight out than the others in some respects: 1st. Because he always is pointed and able, and 2d. Because he don't besitate to say what he thinks and what are the real scati-

spike the guis of the lean Georgian's argument on the spot, as seen as they were discharged.

Briefly then: Of the argument to repeal the Missouri Compromise, first. Mr. Badger, Mr. Stephens, The Contennewspaper, and all the talkers and writers, great and small, say they put the ed small, say they put the question of whother lavery shall or shall not go into the Territories, upon putely Republican ground, to declare whether Triday in iterating this argument in every variety of statement, illustrating the soundness of the deciran- and in deciaiming upon it. He dwelt, with the great est unction, upon the rights of the people of the States and Territories to establish their own institutions. So die Mr. Badger. So dees The Union. So do all hands. This is the one great point—the rights of the people of the States and Territories to establish their own insti-tutions. It is asserted as the doctrine of non-inter-en-tion by the National Government in regard to Slavery, and as thus being the only Constitutional as well as the only Republican doctrine.

Now, in the first place, they do not mean what the

say, because they have not the remotest intention of giving to the colored inhabitants who may dwell in the States and Territories may voice in the matter. Yet the colored population are certainly people, and rather nore interested in this question of Slavery than any-body else. Why the men who argue in this way should desire to exclude the black and yellow population from taking any part in this decision of the question is not

But this is not the reply we wish to make to the argument of these gentlemen. They say the people of the Territories should themselves decide whether they will or will not have Slavery among them. But do they mean that even the schite men of the Territories government to listen to their lofty heroics upon non-interventien of the National Government with the athirs of the people of the States and Territories, one would suppose of course that they meant this and nothing eige. That if this is not what they are driving at, they mean nothing at all, or they are the greatest of deceivers and hypocrits. Now mark! We bring these genilemen square to the point, to show that they do not mean what they say, and that their declarations on this head are false and deceptive, and intended to be so.

at once adopted. No, Sir! Mr. Badger said, no. Sir-Judge Butler said, no, Sir-Gov. Brown said, no. Sir. And why! Gov. Brown gave the reason. He said the people of the Territories had no authority under the Con-stitution to exclude Slavery therefrom. Mr. Chase's stitution to exclude Slavery therefrom. Mr. Chase's amendment was not acted up an but it will be rejected upenimous vote of the friends of the Nebraska bal aberever a vote on it is taken.

Here then is the argument of the advocates of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and here is the practical commentary thereon by the very men who

practical countries, are using it.

Is it asked, What, then, do these men really mean? We will state what they mean. The Nebraska bill in we before Congress allows of a territorial legislature to be chosen by the people. It provides for the appointment of a Governor by the President. It also provides for the appointment of Judges by the President. It then stipulates that the Governor may veto any law that the Legislature passes, and it is an unqualified veto. Though the Legislature may pass a few excluding Slavery ten times in succession, and sequinocally pass it, the Governor may say I farbid, and the act of the Legislature becomes wholly nugators. But this is not all. The Judges may six in ASSEMBLY

Mr D P WOOD presented a petition for "Woman's Eights," which after a debate, was referred to a Select committee of seven, by a unanimous vote.

BILLS REPORTED.

Eclative to issues by Banks whose charters have existed by the Sale of the more effectual cleaning of treets in New York.

By Mr. SAVAGE, for the more effectual cleaning of treets in New York.

By Mr. D P WOOD for the relief of Hobart Free Columns, and declared constitutional by the Judges, and without a why or a wherefore repeal it, and sweep it frem the sintuite book. Now, when we exceed that the property of the p unging on this Nebraska bill with a snaw of introducing Slavery into that Territory, who as we their intention to "crush out" freedom, who will appoint the
Governor and appoint the Judges of that Territory,
which officers will, of course, be men reflecting the
peculiar centiments of the Administration on Slavery,
and who will be responsible to nobody and no interest
in the Territory, and who will be liable to instant removal by the President if they or either of them fall
to except his desires and nurrosse, we may see, when to execute his desires and purposes, we may see, when we consider this, what chance the bill offers for the exclusion of Slavery. And secondly, when we reflect that after an act shall have been passed by the Territhat after an act saan and occup passed by the Governor, sanc-tiened by the Judges, and acquiesced in by the Presi-dent that Congress may repeal it, and that Congress the father and supporter of the whole Nebraska ininity, we may have a still clearer perception of the chances to exclude Slavery by the people of the Terri-

What these men mean then by leaving the subject of Slavery to the people of the Territories is this, and nothing more, and nothing less. It is to establish a government for them of such a character that the peo-ple cannot possibly keep Slavery out, let them desire to do so ever so much, and vote to do it ever so often. to no so ever so much, and vote to do it ever so often. Our exposition demonstrates this. The Badgers, and Supplements, and Unions, and all the advocates of Nebraska, little and big, are thus guilty of a monstrous fraud in the use of their one great argument that it is the design of the legislation contemplating the repeal of the Misseuri restriction, to leave the introduction of a standard of the second the repeal of the Misseuri restriction, to leave the introduction or exclusion of Shavery to the people of the Territories, which that restriction now coners and protects. Instead of giving that power to the people, they, by the provision of the bill, as we have shown, absolutely and unqualifiedly withhold it, and put that power solely in the hands of the Presi-dent and Congress. Either of them, and both of them, have entire court dover the subject. These advocates of Nebrasha are not then after Non-intervention as they presend, but are making use of active intervention pretends but are making use of active intervention in favor of Slavery. And in addition to the evidence of it which the bill itself exhibits, and which was nanifested in the Senate, preceedings to which we have adverted, it is notorious that whenever these men are pressed on the point of whether they mean to re-cognize the rights of the people of the Territories, they invariably turn up their noses at the suggestion, repudiate the idea, and derisively characterize it as "quarter sovereignty." Can there be a greater out-rice upon hencety, or a gresser imposition upon cred-ultry than this pretended argument in favor of the re-peal of the Missouri Compromise and upon which it alone resta!

alone rests?

Let us next briefly dispose of the spology or excuse for the contemplated repeal. This excuse is, that the North itself has already repeatedly violated that compremise. Mr. Stephens recited a number of votes of Congress to show that Northern representatives had voted against admitting Shave States South of the line of 36–30, and had also voted against extending that line to the Paeific, and this he assumed to be an abandoment and violation of that compromise. Mr. Badger dweit mean the same facts with a most lawyer-like dwelt upon the same facts with a most lawyer-lik teracity, as if it were an excuse for playing the rascal that the North has already done the same thing. In other words that us the North has ineffectually attempted to deprive the South of certain implied rights under the Misseuri Compromise, the South is therefore justified in terring round and robbing the North of all she can lay ker bands on. This is a precious mode of justifying its secondralism, even if the South has the rovecation it alleges.

But what constitutes a violation of the Missouri Compromise! A bargain was entered into in 1820 be-tween the North and South, or more properly between the conflicting principles of Slavery and Freedom, through the Expresentatives in Congress of that day, that Slavery should be excluded from all the then ex-isting territory of the United States north of 507 307, or condition that Missouri should come in as a Slave State

north of that line. Thus was the pargain and the whole of the bargain. Beyond this there was no stipulation or agreement whatever. At the most, there was noth-ing besides an implication that Slavery might find its way into States south of that line. But there was no agreement nor understanding that it should do so The bargain was explicit. Missouri was to be admitted as a Slave State on one side, and Slavery was to be excluded north of 38 39 as the condition of that admission on the other. To say that that bargain which, thus made, found its way on the statute book, was not agreed to by all of the North, or by all of the South, is treither here, but there. Such an accompany would be agreed to by all of the North, or by all of the South, is betther here nor there. Such an agreement would be a miracle. To say that it has never been unanimously sustained by either North or South is to state an inevi-table fact. But it is a fact that proves nothing, either one way or the other. Who dreams of manimity in such a case? The expectation of it is an absurbity. What folly then to pretend that because Northern men or Scuttern men have been since found who disregarded it, or were in favor of its abrogation, that this fact namula the contract. It is a transparent fiction. Yet premise. The North has not been unanimous in sus-taining it, forsectia! Neither was it unsatimous in fa-ver or its original ensembent, but far from it. And what is true of the North is true of the South. But

other way than by reposling the restriction respecting Sta-very. The only unfulfilled condition of the bargain of 1820, is that Slavery shall not go into territory north lexii, is that Siavery shall not go into territory north of 24-30. The compensation for that restriction was paid down by the admission of Missouri as a Slave State. Good or bad, right or wreng, proper or improper, such was the bargain. And it is a bargain which a majority of Congress only can repudiate, and coly in this one way. Neither a majority of the North, nor a majority of the South, can alone do it, if they yould. To assume that the North has done it is a debte shought for in the first place, she has not yet. double absurdity; for, in the first place, she has not yet found, nor attempted to find, any Congressional ma-jority in its favor; and in the next, to do it, is for her to tear the seal from off her own bend.

One point on this head remains. Messrs Badger and Stephens contend that the refusal to extend the line of 30° through to the Pacific is a violation of the Missouri Cempronise. What upon earth the one proposition has to do with the other would puzzle the wiest to tell. The line of 30° 30° referred to specific territory of about 10 degrees of longitude in width. The establishment of it neither created nor intimated any ob-ligation to establish any coincident line anywhere on the face of the earth. And it is an implication of the most extravagant and absurd character to pretend it.
As well claim the line should be run through to the Atlantic as to the Pacific. It is a naked assumption which
carries its own refutation on its face.

One thing alone is to be added, and you will have the whole of the affirmative sile of the N-braska question in the briefest possible compass. This is the view which the South takes of the character of the Northern opposition to the bill, and of its own objects which will be accom-plished by it. For this development we are mainly in-debted to Mr. Stephens, though do not let it be pre-sumed for a moment that his views are confined to himself alone. He speaks for the South. It is, then, perfectly well understood that the Souta, by this Ne-traska movement, nationalizes Slavery, and brings the nose of the North to the grindstone, as well as that she intends and expects to hold it there. Five-and-twenty or thirty Northern doughfaces in the Lower House is enough to enable her to ride roughshod over freedom. and the free States, and these she expects to secure. The experience of 1850 has rendered the slave power arregant and domineering. It firmly believes in the Cushing doctrine of "crushing out," and that the demoeratic masses of the North can be relied apon as her far ful allies in this work. This work one South will now go on to consummate. The repeal of the Missouri Com-prentise is but the first step. But without cularging on this but too frintful topic, I will close by giving so much of the substance of Mr. Stephens's remarks in the reuse yesterday as if germane to this subject. I do not pretend to give his words, but his ideas are em-bedded in the following language:

"Well, gentlemen, you make a good deal of clamor over this Nebraska measure, but it don't alarm us a all. We have got used to that kind of talk. You hav threatened before, but you never performed. You al ways caved in and you will again. You are a mouth ing, white-livered set. Of course you will oppose th n ensure; we expect that; but we don't care for you opposition. You will rail, but we are used to you railing. You will his, but so do adders. We expec rating. You will hes, but so do adders. We expect it of adders, and we expect it of you. You are like the devils that were pitched over the battlements of leaven into bell. They set up a how at their discomfitne, and so will you. But their fate was scaled, and so is yours. You must submit to the yoke, so don't chair. Gentlemen, we have got you in our power. You tried to drive us to the wall in 1850, but things are changed. Then and before you were imperious and grasping and would not agree to run the line of 36 35 to the Pacific and take all the territory to the north of that line. You were greedy and wanted more. But now you will lose the whole. You went a wooling and have come home fleeced. Don't be so impudent as to complain. You will only be slapped in the face. Don't resist. You will be lashed into obedience. The Legislatures of New York, of Rhode Island, of Massachusetts, the Northern divines the opponents of Nebraska everywhere are merely adders whose vocation it is to bias; they are simply howling devils who shall all be sentto bell."

After this sort the Honorable Stephens ran on. It was very much like a lecture Mr. Legree might go out was very much like a becture Mr. Legree might go our
and deliver to a plantation of his slaves: "You want
"your liberty, do you! Well, you can't have it.
"You think you have rights, do you! Well, I'll show
"you that you have none. You have grosned under
"the lash formerly, have you! Well, I intend to give
"you more of it. Don't mutter about revenge. I
"have heard all that before. I am your master, and

"you have got to submit."

We trust the people of the North will exhibit a proper degree of humility and manifest an ob-dient temper toward their new rulers. Let them be prepared to submit with a good grace to the dominat utter and complete, of the slave power; or else let them rise in their might and grind every Northern doughface and traitor into powder.

DINNER OF THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN

METROPOLITAN HALL. IN COMMEMORATION OF The Opening of their new Council Chambers

IN THE CITY HALL. Last evening the Board of Councilmen gave a grand

diener at the Metropolitan Hotel in commemoration of the opening of the new Council Chambers.

The dinner was got up ander the auspices of a Committee of the Foard of Councilors, and—most wonderful fact in municipal history-was paid for out of the pockets of the getters up instead of the City Treasury. It was a splendid affair, about three bundred persons, dignituries of the City, being present. To these who know the Metropolitan Hotel, it is un-

necessary to say that the table was spread with all the season could furnish in the way of comfort and luxury. Among the dishes were fresh shad, frush salmon, tomatoes, asparagus, &c. The fancy pieces, got up in the most excel ent style of the house, were as follows: The City Hall and Cont of Arms of New York; The Goddess of Liberty Protecting all Nations: Monument of the American Eagle Pavilien, a la Turque: The Rock of Freedom; Cascade Fgyptlenne, Good Samartan. One of the remarkable features of the affair was the

setting spart, at one end of the large dining hall of a Tem erence table, at which Dr Young, of the Third Ward, prerided, and a very respectable minority of the City Legisla-ters assembled. We noticed there Councilmen North, Finckney, Lee, Brush, Cooper, Barter, Holder, Bolden, Foster Curry, and McClave, and Aldermen Voorbies and C. Tucker. This is a feature we never before saw at a dinner where wine was at all used.

Among the guests at the general tables we noticed the Rev. Dr. Potts, the Rev. Dr. Vermilys, Suncon Draper, President of the Ten Governors: Gulian C. Verplauck, President of the Commissioners of Emigration: N. B. Liunt, District Attorney. The Aldermen were nearly all

The room was fitted up in the most elegant style. draped with City and national colors, and brilliantly lighted. At 7 o'clock the company sat down Edwin J. Brown, President of the Board, officiated as President at the first table. the distinguished guests on either hand.

As hear was spent in discussing with knife fork and | at the adjournment.

ring commentaries from Judge Butler and Gov. Brown | north of that line. This was the bargain and the whole | glass the excellent face provided, and served in the most approved style. When appetite had been fairly ap

Mr Bnows, the President, rose and said

The occasion of our assembling around this festive board was seggested by the Board of Councilman upon their aking possession of their new room. At first only a social rathering among carsolves was contemplated, but it was hought that this would afford a pleasing opportunity of time reduce the taxes, and especially that we can, by stame claim or otherwise, have the streets of the City thoroughly connect in the dead of winter. Still, we are encouraged to believe that, environce by difficulties as this subject is, the Common Council will be able to present a clean City in the spring. We also hope to so much that shell merit approbation in other repartments. It has been said by a portion of the I ress, and by individuals, that our new Board have accomplished little or nothing thus far. They do not seem to remine that the laying of the foundation of an ellification in the remine that the laying of the foundation of an ellification in the remine that the laying of the foundation of an ellification in the same row process, but when properly done the superstructor rises rapidly and permanently on its solid base. We are now preparing the foundation and there seems to be a mixtely all legislature of the city to that importance which it should have, when there is so much of life and property depending upon the proper administration of the government. To the accomplishment of so desirable a result, the other departments may rely upon the all of the Board of Councilmen, and we fondly hope to have their cooperations. We also expect the countenance and support of

The Charman then announced in order the following

Tre Charman then announced in order the following regular tends:

1. The President of the United States

2. The Universe of the State of New-York

3. The Chy of New-York

4. The Union one and inseparable

5. The Commissioners of Emigration

7. The Reverand the Citray

8. The Commissioners of Emigration

7. The Reverand the Citray

8. The Commissioners of New-York

8. The Commercial Interests of New-York

10. Our invived Guarts

11. The Press.

12. The Ladies

The first two tends were drank standing, the company giving six hearty choeces. After each.

The first two tensts were drank standing, the company giving six hearty cheers. After each.

Mr. Ev., President of the Board of Aldermen, responded, in an appropriate manner, to the third regular teast, and was locally cheered. In the course of his remarks he alluded to the business of the Board with which he was connected, and said that, with one exception, the Board had concurred with every action of the Board of commilmen. The question that he referred to, involving an apprepriation of money, was sent back to the Board for reconsideration, but it was returned without alteration. Our Board then reconsidered the matter, which was relative to an appropriation for the coleration of Washington's Birthstay, and it was concurred in, only one momber voting against it. He was happy to meet with the new Board in this manner, and hoped that in their legislative actions they would agree as well as they did on the present occasion. Sec.

Mr. Groson B. Perren responded to the fourth regular

actions they would agree as well as they did on the present occasion, Ne.

Mr. GROKGE B. POTLER responded to the fourth regular teast in a harry and appropriate manuer, and concluded by giving the following scuttment:

"The Union—It must be preserved on principles of mutual coscitation."

Mr. Sinkon Duaren responded to the fifth regular tenst. He said that as the representative of the Board of Ten Governors, he returned thanks for the courtesy that had been extended to that body. He said that the Governors had always endeavored to do their duty, and he would dely any one who had visited the Pablic Institutions to say to the contrary. A great deal of money was acent unnecessarily by the Common Council, but he know that the expenditures of the Governors were very justiciously made. In the course of his remarks, he alladed to the fillip openition of the City, and said that the gentleman who stook at the bend of that department had been extracted most unjustly, and he was desired even a hearing in his own defense—a hearing that was not denied even to the lowest criminal. Mr. Draper was loudly cheered in the course of his remarks.

GULIAN C. VERPLANCE was called upon to respond to the sight regular toust. He spoke briefly of the manifold charities which had been dispensed by the Commissioners of Emigration to the thousands of poor culgrants who were daily arriving on our shores. He said that the Commissioners had sayed millions of dollar to the City, and millions of dollars to the State. The peaker then proceeded briefly to state the good that had not effected by the Commissioners and conclusied b

to the City, and millions of dollars is the Sais. It peaker then proceeded briefly to state the good that haben effected by the Commissioners, and concluded by giving the following sentiment:

The preventioners Councils New York—Rich with the hanon of their proceeding and when with the experience of their producers; strong in the confidence of the pressure generation—may they become entitled to the graineds of the maxiful the second entitled to the graineds of the maxiful the second entitled to the graineds of the transfer of the following terms to the first setting of the City and in the cause of his remarks.

The Rev. Dr. Verrattyn responded to the seventh regular teast. He silicated in the most glowing terms to the first settlers of this City; and in the coarse of his remarks spoke of the Religious and Civil Governments of New York. He said that the union of Church and State was everywhere deprecated. He such a thing was ever brought about, the Church would lose more than it would gain by it. The Rev. Speaker was frequently applicated. Mr. Fistrick Attorney Bucker was called upon to respond to the eighth regular toost. After retarning thanks for the hunor that had been conferred upon him, he alluded to the cendition of the City and said that the expense of cleaning the streets had been doubled every year and where we the mean who could say that he had seen a clean street within the last three years. The Grand Jury he said, had been deprecated and been called an inquisitorial body. There were cases within the past year where they would not indict, but alforded certain parties, the heads of our City Government, an opportunity for explanation. If they could not explain no one could. In this investigation the Cary Inspector came up to the mark, but so far as the Common Council were expected they were at fault. Mr. Blunt concluded by stating that the Court of Sessions, that answered, at its first commencement for 20,300 people, could not now properly perform its functions in consequence of the increase of thusiness and he rather favored the abolishment of that institution. He was loadly applauded in the course of his remarks.

J. Department Orders was called to respond to the ninth

To marks.

J DEPRIVER OCDEN was called to respond to the ninth toest. He spoke especially of the importance of American commerce, and most gloriously substitute the sallor, as shown in the recent resone of the passengers of the San Francisco. Beforeing to the vast commercial interests of the City, he gave as a boast:

"The City Commit and the City of New York—The prespective and its trade will slike share in the benefits of a wise and salutary reform."

form"

Jas. W. Greanp replied to the toast "Our Invited

"Greats" in a witry speech of no particular point, but
such as to keep the greats in very good humor. In the
course of his speech, he reheated his famous European course of his speech, he reheated his famous European tour, of which we have a disagreeable recollection of hearing every time he has speken in public since he came hark. Having bored the antience through a dreadful hear, he sat down, assuring the Councilmen, in what he called the words of Capt Crighton—very different from the fact, however—'Be of good cheer, boys, you'll be all "right at last." His mistakes in regard to the pauper emersion called for some indignant replies and refutations from the Commissioners of Emigration and the Ten Governors—but as Mr. Toots would say, "It's of no consequence."
The teast in the U.

The toast to the Press was responded to by Mr. Williamson of The Sunday Disputch.

The Passinger then gave the thirteenth and last regu-

lar tonat:

Wessell I was responded to by Texonors E. Toniisson, who, after a personal tilt at the tyrant Press, which he most falsely charged with striking down the poor and the weak, and in the next breath characterized as the irresistible power to which Connclimen, and Aldermen, and Legislaturs, and Governors, and even the President of the United States abjectly bowed down. Quitting this theme, he wond on to speak in the true cloquence of which he is an acknowledged master—even by the Press—of Woman. His remarks were ardent and elequent, and worthy of all praise; lacking semewhat in coherence, but simply compensating in lofty sentiment and appropriate illustration: Mirism and Moses, Cleopatra and Antony, Josephine and Napoleon, George and Martha Washington, were named as Illestrations. Minerva from the head of Jove, and the Mater Dolorous were also elequently mentioned. His remarks drew forth the most reputrous applause.

The regular proceedings having been thus disposed of.

The regular proceedings having been thus disposed of, the company adjourned, most amply satisfied with the rayings and doings. Some volunteer toests and speeches were given, but we could not stay to hear them. The last that we heard was the opening of an amusing speech by Counselor Wild.

The music was furnished by Dodworth's Band, which is enough to say that it was all that could be desired.

The members of the Press are especially indebted to Mr Warren Leiand one of the Hotel firm, for unremitting at testions during the meeting and facilities for reaching their respective offices during the terrible storm which prevailed